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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected afficies returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Degradation of the Cabinet. It appears to be pretty generally understood that the chairman of the National Republican Committee to manage the coming Presidential campaign in behalf of Mr. ROOSEVELT is to be GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, now Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. ELIHU ROOT, who has recently visited the President at Washington, is reported to have given his unqualified commendation to this selection; and we have no doubt that his Judgment in respect to Mr. CORTELYOU's fitness is well founded and correct.

There is, however, another point of view than that of Mr. ROOSEVELT and his interests. It can hardly be questioned that the readiness of a Cabinet officer to relinquish his post as one of the advisers of the President and the administrator of a new and very important department of the Government has a tendency to degrade the Cabinet in the estimation of the public and to make membership in that body seem a comparatively trivial and unimportant distinction. The idea underlying such changes appears to be that a man performs a greater public service as a mere party leader, than in discharging the high functions of a minister of State.

We do not believe that the people like to have the great offices of the Government degraded in this manner. It seems to us that when a man accepts the nomination for a post in the Cabinet, and is confirmed by the Senate, it ought to be with the purpose and intention of remaining in office as long as the Administration to which he belongs, or at least for a period equal or about equal to the four years of a Presidential term. To accept one of these offices and abandon it in a few months is to indicate that the incumbent aspired to it for some purely personal advantage rather than for the public good.

Secretary Rose himself set an admirable example in this respect by remaining at the head of the War Department for four years, and until he had fully accomplished the great reforms which characterized and distinguished his adminis-

Roosevelt and La Follette.

In his speech to the Republican convention which had just renominated him, Governor LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin threw this cold and cruel truth at the Republican faction which has fought his bolted the "regular" Republican State sonane bi

" Those gentlemen in this State who have arrayed themselves against an Administration which has sought simply to secure equal and just rates for all hippers in Wisconsin similarly situated must be brought to understand that the Republican President of this country has declared that he stands for exactly the same principles." No matter how able intellectually this

secession movement led by Senator SPOONER may be; no matter what other names of high political distinction are on its roll; no matter how many Wisconsin business men, shippers, railroad men and miscellaneous plutocrats loathe the Badger PINGREE, he is entirely justified in insisting that he and Mr. Roose-VELT stand on the same platform. The two men are brothers in political economy, comrade crusaders against the corporations, philosophers of like illumination in their advanced ideas in regard What private griefs against Governor

LA FOLLETTE the Spoonerites have, alas, we know not, but public justification for their rebellion they have none. Mr. LA FOLLETTE is merely an elder soldier. not a better, than Mr. ROOSEVELT. The Wisconsin bolters are trying to make a devil of the dovernor for doing or trying to do the very things for which they honor the President as an angel. Butter forthe President, vitriol for the Governor; this unfairness, this grotesque injustice, needs to be rectified. No doubt Mr. ROOSEVELT will stand by his distinguished collaborator.

### WOLLIN Mr. Conried and the Unions.

A war between the managers of places of amusement and the unions represented among their employees has long been threatened. It required only the initiative of some manager more sorely harassed than others to bring about open hostilities, HEINRICH CONRIED, who has lately completed his first season as manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, proved to be the afflicted man. He employed a larger number of stage hands and musicians than any other amusement director and he found himself more embarrassed than any one else by the arbitrary rulings of the unions and the irresponsible conduct of their

The Munical Matual Protective Union is particularly fond of obscuring the issues which confront it; and it is now trying to convince the public that the battle of the managers is solely to reduce its wages. Mr. CONRIED does believe that the orchestral musicians are overpaid, but he has said that he would have consented to give the salaries demanded if he could have obtained full and satisfactory service for them.

A horn player who receives much more than mion wages has to be paid \$25 extra when he goes on the stage to play the solo in the second act of "Sieg-A trumpeter who plays ten

one who plays all the evening in the orchestra. The length of a rehearsal is determined, not by the artistic needs of the opera house, but by the rules of the union. Substitutes appear at performances after regular men have attended all the rehearsals.

The manager has no redress. He must submit. He is not permitted to approach the members of his own orchestra. They are engaged by one of their number, a union man, and with this man the impresario must transact all his business. His complaints are met with the invariable answer: "It is according to the rules of the union." The impresario is not permitted to have any rules.

The union of the stage hands is quite as dictatorial and irresponsible as that of the musicians. Mr. CONRIED carefully rehearsed eighty-nine stage hands-as many as eight or nine theatres would employ—for the heavy production of "Das Rheingold." At the performance twenty-five of these men, having been paid for extra rehearsal work, failed to appear, and the manager was obliged to send out and get substitutes who had not rehearsed. When he ventured on the stage of his own opera house to expostulate with one of these men for making unnecessary noise in one of the

Conditions such as these moved Mr. CONRIED to take action. The organization of managers was a result, and if that organization shall succeed in bringing the theatrical unions back to a recognition of their responsibilities to the public which supports the amusement houses it will accomplish a thoroughly good end. An actor who insults the public by slovenly or negligent performance can be discharged, but the musician and the stage hand seek to be immune through the coercive methods of unionism.

### The Marriage of Divorced Persons.

to go to the inferno.

"Never marry a divorced person." This was the admonition delivered by the Right Rev. FREDERICK BURGESS, D. D., Bishop of Long Island, in his triennial charge to the clergy of that diocese on Tuesday last. His words have attracted a good deal of attention and elicited much commendation and some dissent. It is worth while to consider them briefly from a legal point of view.

The authority of clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony in this State is derived from a general statute known as the Domestic Relations law. Under that statute marriages may be solemnized by two classes of persons, who for that purpose are to be regarded as agents of the State. These classes consist of clergymen and magistrates. In the first class are included clergymen or ministers of any religion, and the leader of the Society for Ethical Culture in the City of New York. In the second class are included Mayors, Recorders, Aldermen, Police Justices and Police Magistrates of cities, Justices and Judges of all courts of record and all municipal courts, Justices of the Peace and Justices of District Courts in the city of New York and the former city of Brooklyn.

If it is right for a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church to refuse to solemnize a marriage where one or both of the parties have been divorced, administration so savagely and now has although there is no legal impediment to their union, it would manifestly be equally right for all other clergymen and all magistrates authorized to perform the marriage ceremony also to refuse on the same ground; and hence it would follow, according to the doctrine of Bishop Burgess, that all these agents of the State might rightfully refuse to exercise the functions with which the law has invested them in regard to the performance of the marriage ceremony, and thus leave persons whom the law declares entitled to marry one another, if they see fit to do so, without any possibility of being united by a ceremonial marriage within the boundaries of the

State of New York. It may be suggested, without irreverence, that the position taken by the venerable Bishop is opposed to the policy of the law, and is one which ought not to be assumed by those whose right to perform the marriage ceremony is derived from the law. We will not enter into a discussion at this time of the ethical soundness of a doctrine which denies to the innocent party to a divorce the opportunity ever again to enter into the marriage state. But we sincerely question the propriety of any action on the part of clergymen, who are the servants of the law in this matter of marriage, which is in direct and avowed hostility to the policy of the law itself.

## Two Clerical Jeremiads.

On Thursday the Rev. Dr. COYLE, the retiring Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Buffalo, preached before it a sermon in which he gave a very gloomy view of the moral and religious condition of this country at the present period. The day before another distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. HALL, the president of the Union Theological Seminary in this city, made an address at Chicago in which he took a view of the subject not less despondent.

Now, these are two important men in the American religious world. Dr. COYLE, a pastor at Denver in Colorado, is a type of the Presbyterian minister as 'le was in the older days more especially. Dr. CUTHBERT HALL is rather a type of the newer Presbyterian clergy, for he is the head of the Union Theological Seminary, a school so elastic in its theology that Dr. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS occupies its chair of Biblical theology, though he is now in priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, to which he seceded from the Presbyterian when his "higher criticism" of the Scriptures

provoked censure in that body. At the present time in this country, according to Dr. COYLE, the drift of the masses is away from Christianity; from alienation they have passed to animosity"; they have lost "lofty ideals" there is "a vanishing sense of sin" among them; "sin" "is winked at and glossed over and condoned." He agreed with the judgment of "a distinguished prelminutes on the stage in the second set of the Roman Catholic Church"
"Tannhauser" house the paid as much as "that of all our sine as a people, dis-

honesty is most pronounced," in other words, that this is "an age of graft."

With Dr. CUTHBERT HALL "it is a matter of consternation that the moral standard of American life is deteriorating." "In the hustle and bustle of everyday activity we have astonished the world, but morally we are going astern so rapidly that one is dumfounded at the contrast after a visit to some of the countries of the Old World." This lamentable state of affairs he attributes to religious indifference, to the "general apathy of the people as regards their spiritual welfare."

Thus the outlook appears the same to the old school Presbyterian observer in Colorado and the new school Presbyterian observer in New York.

We shall not attempt to combat the views of these two distinguished clergymen, but will merely call their attention to some religious statistics lately presented by another Presbyterian minister, Dr. WALTER LAIDLAW. In a paper in the last number of the Federation magazine, discussing the present religious condition of the United States as compared with past periods, Dr. LAIDLAW computes that the membership of the Protestant Churches increased from about 3,500,000 in 1850 to about 18,500,000 in 1903, and the Roman Catholic from scenic changes, he was brusquely told a comparatively insignificant number in 1850 to about 10,000,000 in 1903, though Roman Catholic authorities put their present total at about two millions more. Adding Jews and various religious sects not enumerated, he gives a total membership of 29,323,158 in 1903. Meantime the whole population of the Union increased from 23,191,876 in 1850 to about 82,000,000 in 1903, according to the estimate of Dr. LAIDLAW, or to about 80,000,-000 according to the recent estimate of the Census Bureau.

That is, according to Dr. LAIDLAW'S table, the religious membership has increased much faster than the population of the Union. Moreover, he calculates that this membership implies that about three-quarters of the population is under the influences of the Churchesabout four-fifths Protestants and Jews and about one-fifth Roman Catholics. The wholly "churchless population" he estimates at only 21,319,233.

If there has been such a deterioration, moral and religious, as Dr. COYLE and Dr. HALL allege, where do the fault and the responsibility lie? If, in spite of a largely increased percentage of Church membership, there is less religion and the moral tone of the people is lower, is there not something wrong with the Churches?

### Japan's Naval Losses.

Although the rumor current in St. Petersburg that on Monday, May 16, the Japanese battleship Shikishima and cruiser Asama, while engaged in a bombardment of Port Arthur, struck anchored or drifting mines and sank, is not confirmed by Admiral Togo's official report to Tokio, there is no doubt that, on the preceding Sunday, the secondclass cruiser Yoshino collided with the Kasuga, recently purchased from Argentina, and quickly sank; or that, what is far more important, the first-class battleship Hatsuse, of 15,000 tons displacement, was blown up by a mine. It would be a mistake to underrate the actual and especially the prospective gravity of these casualties.

It will be impossible for Japan to replace the Hatsuse, for only the great Powers possess battleships of her class, and none of them could sell a war vessel to the Tokio Government without committing a gross violation of neutrality. The Yoshino is the second protected cruiser which has been lost by Japan. Now, it is unquestionably true that the Japanese naval force afloat is still much stronger than the remnant of the Russian fleet which lies in the harbor of Port Arthur. Even were it conceivable, as it is not, that the three armored cruisers and the one protected cruiser which are now at Vladivostok could effect a junction with the Port Arthur vessels, the combined force would be signally inferior to the fleet which Admiral Togo commands or quickly could assemble. For the moment, therefore, Japan's control of the sea is in no wise menaced, nor is it likely to be until the autumn. Before September she should be able to bring about the capture or voluntary destruction of the Port Arthur warships. Nor is there any doubt that, if this result could promptly be attained, a desperate effort would be made to take or annihilate the Vladivostok squadron also.

Nevertheless, the Japanese naval authorities have, for the first time since their ascendency at sea was established, some ground for surveying the future with misgiving. The catastrophe which befell the battleship Hatsuse furnishes ominous confirmation of the reports that have lately reached us from many sources, reports that the waters adjacent to Port Arthur are dotted thickly with anchored or floating mines. Yet it is impossible for Admiral Togo's fleet to remain at a distance from these waters, inasmuch as its cooperation in the impending assault or siege of Port Arthur is indispensable. It may well be feared at Tokio that, in the discharge of that necessary function, other battleships or armored cruisers may suffer the Hatsuse's fate. That such losses might be made good by the capture of warships now in the harbor of Port Arthur is improbable. The Russian Admiral in command at that place has undoubtedly been ordered to blow up every one of his vessels when the fall of the fortress is seen to be impending. Like directions have unquestionably been given to the commander of the Vladivostok squadron. The grave losses, therefore, which Admiral Togo has already suffered, and those which he is likely to incur from similar causes must be looked upon as irreparable.

Assuming that this forecast of the immediate future shall be verified by events, we must recognize that the despatch of Russia's Baltic fleet to the Far East, which but a week ago seemed of dubious expediency, may now be looked upon as probable. Nothing, indeed, but a well grounded fear that they may be needed at home seems now likely to postpone the departure of those warships beyond the end of July. The swift and large merchant steamers that have

verted into colliers should solve the coaling problem, until the Baltic fleet should have reached a point from which the map would show that Vladivostok was the nearest Russian port. That the Japanese can take that fortress within six months nobody believes, though they may be able to bottle or cripple the Vladivostok squadron or drive the commander to destroy it. We assume, therefore, that, next autumn, the Russian flag will still float over Vladivostok. Even should that fortress have fallen, however, it is always possible that the German Emperor may, in such an emergency, show his hand, and, in defiance of international law, permit the Baltic fleet to use Kiao-chou as a base of supplies

and repair. Under such circumstances, the Baltic fleet, which, perhaps, the Sultan will permit to be strengthened by a detachment of the Black Sea quadron, might prove decidedly superior on paper to Japan's surviving naval force.

## Mr. Murphy's Foes.

The factional adherents of the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY have always declared that his political genius was displayed to the greatest advantage in the primary campaign of 1902, in which he won the leadership of the Tammany organization. In the summer of that year the friends of the Hon. JOHN F. CARROLL announced their intention to make him the leader of the organization, and proposed to institute a contest against every Democratic Assembly district leader in New York county who would not pledge his support to Mr. CARROLL.

The reply of Mr. MURPHY's followers to this attack was immediate and, as the event proved, effective. They began at once a contest against Mr. CARROLL in his own Assembly district, the Twentyninth. The fight against him was carried on with such vigor and daring that at one time it seemed as if Mr. CARROLL would be defeated in his own home. In order to win there he was forced to devote all of his attention to the Twentyninth district, and the proposed contests against the Murphy leaders in other districts came to nothing, because they did not receive sufficient attention from the leaders of the Carroll faction.

Mr. MURPHY then won by engaging his enemies so hotly at home that they had no time to fight afield. The significance of the attempt now making to revive in New York county the Greater New York Democracy lies in the fact that if a serious effort is made to defeat Mr. MURPHY in Manhattan and The Bronx his energies may be so completely engaged in the preservation of his own scalp that he will not be able to seek those of his enemies in other boroughs. It is not probable that Mr. MURPHY's opponents think they can deprive him of the Democratic leadership in New York county. They may, however, believe that they can joggle him a little and at least keep him busy so that he cannot wander about the State annexing new counties to his following.

It will be an interesting incident in political history if the methods Mr. MUR-PHY adopted with success in 1902 against Mr. CARROLL are employed this year by his up-State and Brooklyn foes.

## Picking Out the Chorus.

Divers Washington despatches report a large area of perplexity in the White House as to the selection of the orators who are to have the happiness to second the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT in the Chicago convention. The Hon. HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS, Postmaster at Macon, Ga., is to be the first seconder. He has been formally ratified by the President. Presumably, Postmaster EDWARDS will dilate upon Mr. ROOSEVELT'S long devotion to civil service reform and his aversion to the pernicious activity of Federal officeholders in primaries, State conventions and na-

tional conventions. Mr. EDWARDS will speak for the South. The spokesmen of several other sections of our common country have yet to be chosen. For the political compass is to be thoroughly boxed. North, north by east, nor'-nor'east, nor'east by north, and so on-all the cardinal and subcardinal points must point with pride at our illustrious soldier, statesman, patriot, author, economist, moralist, antimalthusianist and man. But the compass is small and the spouters are many; and many of them are ineligible.

For instance, the Hon. JOSEPH COTTON, who grows in the Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas, yearns to testify as to the wild yearning of the Banana Belt and the great Northwest for

# Four THEODORE

Mr. Corron's lungs are good. There is no doubt of his zeal. But the boll weevil of monopoly is in him. "It is urged that it would be unwise to select a representative of the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation." Not only unwise, but unthinkable. The chief duty of such henchmen of pelf is to pay up and shut up. They may sign checks to the educational fund, but they must make no sign in the national convention. Unobtrusive benevolence is

their sphere. So, off goes JOE COTTON, with the antitrust hook in his cervix, and on comes the Hon. CHARLES AXEL SMITH, the millionaire lumberman of Minneapolis. There is a great "Swedish-American" vote in those parts. Mr. SMITH was good enough to be a McKinley elector in 1898. But times have changed. Besides. SMITH is no orator, as ROGERS is.

So CHARLES AXEL revolves himself into silence; and Rogers of St. Paul appears. The trail of the Trust Serpent is not over Rogers. The leprosy of plutocracy has not yet attacked ROGERS. He is a "spellbinder" of tremendous output. "He has no entangling alliances with the trusts." He "has made no secret among his friends that he desires the honor of seconding ROOSEVELT'S nomination for the purpose of furthering his candidacy for a Federal job in Wash-

Plainly, ROGERS is eligible. So one

Northwestern seconder is secured. Mr. ROOSEVELT is said to want still another seconder from the Tropic of Gopher. Our old friend, the Hon. J. ADAM BEDE, of the Vermilion Range and rhetoric, is the man. The venerable BEDE is not a delegate, but it will be easy to get him into the convention. He is rather airy for so solemn a business, but, no doubt, he has "settled down" since the waggish years when he used to wear birch bark pants" and send us samples of this wooden wear.

New England, the Middle West, the Rockies, the Pacific Slope must also speak with most miraculous organ. Who shall the organ be? The discrimination against Duluth Corron and Axel SMITH shows where the real trouble comes in picking out the Roosevelt chorus for Chicago. Though Republican orators speak with the tongues of men and angels, they can't go on the eligible list if they are smeared with trust tar. The same process of elimination which the President has used in Minnesota has yet to be applied in New York. However the President's heart may bleed for the results, he is bound to accept them with Roman sternness. The Hon. ELIHU ROOT must be rejected. The Hon FRANK SWETT BLACK must be rejected. No man guilty of entangling alliances with trusts, no man guilty of being a "corporation lawyer" is worthy to "present" to the delighted thousands at Chicago the name of the austere and implacable leader of the Republican New Thought, the judge and executioner of trusts.

A correspondent who is in doubt as to which side in the war is more worthy of his sympathy expresses his hesitation in the following formula:

# Banzai | KURO | PATRINE!

It speaks ill for the future of the nation if the Hon. DABSTER WAVIS can be laughed at with impunity in a police court. He is the sole custodian of the great WILLIAM J. Brennings's Presidential boom, the most richly rewarded author of a single book in the world, and the proprietor of the most inflammatory set of gestures in the United States. If a man so great as WA VIS can be laughed at when he brings into court a little bill for \$1.415,000 against a long defunct Government, what is there left o command reverence and respect?

That Confounded Charlemagne. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Genealogist's" request in last Monday's Sun for a pedigree of established authenticity which goes back for forty enerations could be easily answered by a con itation of any of the standard genealogical tables of ruling families.

Through females the line of Charlemagne carries modern pedigrees of the Western world back as far as any, and to the seventh century. From him escend practically all the hereditary rulers of Europe and countless numbers of titled and un-titled persons of well authenticated descent. Large numbers of British descended people descend from him also, mainly through the liberal distribution by Henry I., Edward I. and Edward III. of their royal

Pedigrees in the male line only probably cannot odd generations—the most lliustrious in all ways probably being that of France. Of non-royal fami-lles, probably few can be carried back of the year 1000; one of them is that of the Duke of Beaufort, which though with two breaks by illegitimacy, goes back through John of Gaunt and the early Plantagenet Kings of England to the Plantagenet Ducs d'Anjou, contemporaries of the early Capetians.

A cursory counting of generations in the genealogical tables at the end of a Chronologie Universelle by Ch. Dreyss shows thirty-nine from Penin de Landen 639 to the present Duc d'Orleans and as I think there are at the present time daugh-ters of cousins of the latter, there would be in their case forty generations with but a single break in

the fortieth generation, through females at least. There are probably thousands of well authenti-cated descents now in the fortieth generation from his same Carolingian source, branching through various lines since the year 1000 and earlier, bu

Without questioning at all the authenticity of Genealogist" might ask further authentication for the thirteen generations of Graces from the ninth Earl of Ormonde to the late Mayor than is furnished by their being cited in such words as "American Family Antiquity," a work, I take it, of the same character as most "Royal Descents."

In "Scotch Irish's" forty generations, why should he begin a pedigree of established authenticity with a "legendary King of France?" If he is sailsfied with "Pharamond" and his success could find plenty of printed pedigrees which are satisfied with no one less than Adam as a starter, and Rêtif de la Brétonne with his much detailed edigree from the Emperor Pertinax would puts forty two generations in the shade. Dropping Pharamond and his fifteen generations

to Robert, King in 922, reduces "Scotch Irish's" forty-two to twenty-seven. As no certain male ancestor of Robert is known back of his father, Robert le Fort, "Scotch Irish" might substitute for Pharamond and his fitteen the eight generations from Robert's mother, the daughter of Louis le Débonnaire, to Pepin of Landen, although this would give him but thirty-five. Still, as the lady whose pedigree he cites was apparently of mature age in 1788, the intervening years may have added five generations by to-day and rounded out the forty. The Colonial part of his pedigree sounds reasonable, but "Genealogist" might have asked for more particulars as to the Earls of various titles and especially as to the "Knights, &c." En passant, and recurring to the pedigree of Mayor Grace, I would note that the generations between the Ear of Ormonde and the Mayor seem crowded a little

once with much labor constructed a Royal Descent, I later discovered from Dryasdust sources that the royal lady of the thirteenth century upon whom I had built my assistant. Personally, I write with some soreness, as having I had built my aspirations was the third wife of my noble baronial ancestor whose son, my progeni-tor, had at the time of her marriage to his father sttained a respectable age, and was presumably a on of one of the earlier wives. I have noticed, how ever, that she still figures as an ancestor in "Roya Descents" of one kind and another. Accept my apologies for having butted in.

Both Scotch lrish and Genhalogist.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Drink As a Means Toward Social Improvement From the Westminster Review. Drink is an important selective influence in the tion. It is true that in a high state of civilization undesirables are not left to die off: they tend rather to be preserved and reproduced. But, nevertheless, the defective organization of the drunkard is much less amenable to the preservative influences of ivilization than are other forms of physical weak-

## A Little Dog Who Reasons. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have a York-shire terrier who reasons, as this illustration will

ness, where the accompanying mental and moral deficiency is less marked; and along with the im-

provement in the race we may expect to observe

He sleeps at night in a room adjacent to mine, but in the morning, at the time I usually go down to breakfast, he comes in to me. If he finds that my tollet is well advanced he remains politely to accompany me downstairs; but if I am not much advanced in dressing he turns on me a look of re-NEW YORK, May 21. MADISON AVENUE

Lucid information on an unusual variety of opics marks the June number of The World's Work. Lieutenant-Commander Gleaves, U. S. N., shows n a well illustrated article how they train gunners in the navy. The portraits of noted lawyers will attract attention to the account of the modern lawyer. Mr. M. G. Cunniff describes Judge Parker, awyer. Mr. M. G. Cunnin describes Juage Farker, and Mr. Henry Norman the gold he saw in the St. Petersburg Treasury. Other articles deal with the Pacific railroads, with torpedoes, with Kanass with Mr. Stefamets, with common achools, Mor-mons, Jámales negroes and colonial buildings.

CHINA OPENS NEW TOWNS TO FOREIGNERS.

A sudden increase in the foreign trade of China has marked the events which have been so unfavorable to the naval and military prestige of Russia. There has been, for example, a brisk revival of the demand for American cotton goods, a trade that was completely paralyzed in October last when Russia again broke her promise to withdraw her troops from Manchuria. Foreign trade is beginning to flow in fuller volume along the old channels. The feeling that Russian influence is no longer paramount has given new hope to Chinese merchants and the progressive party; and the latest sign of progress is the voluntary opening by China of three of the most importan towns of Shantung province to foreign

trade. These towns are on the line of the railroad 280 miles long which Germany completed a few weeks ago from Tsingtau, the port of Kiaochau Bay, across threefourths of Shantung to Tsinanfu on the Hoang River. The towns whose gates have now been opened to foreign com are Weihsien, Chautsun and Tsinanfu, each having its own features of preeminence in the most densely peopled province of China. Weihsien, about 130 miles inland on the

railroad line, derives its importance from the great coal field on which it stands, supposed to be the richest in Shantung The coal is worth \$1.50 gold a ton at the mines, but the difficulties of transportation have been so great that forty miles away the price has been eight times as great as at the pit mouths, so that the trade has been merely local. It is the lack of inland means of transportation that has enabled coal brought from Japan, Australia and Wales o compete with the Chinese mines at nearly all the ports. The Shantung Railroad is the second in China to tap one of the great sources of the Chinese supply of coal, and this field is expected not only to send large quantities to the seaboard, but also to develop the large town on its edge into an important manufacturing centre.

The second town, Chautsun, 196 miles from the sea end of the railroad, is a city of 50,000 inhabitants, with a large trade, and is especially distinguished as the emporium of the commerce in raw and manufactured silks in Shantung. The third town now opened to foreign trade, Tsinanfu, to which trains are running 280 miles from the sea, has a population of over 300,-000 and is a large collecting and distributing point for trade, the commercial routes centring here extending in all directions and as far away as Pekin, Hankow and Shanghai. It was nearly seven years ago that the

cowardly murder of two German missionaries was so promptly avenged by the German Emperor and resulted in the seizure of Kiaochau Bay and a treaty by which the Germans secured the right to build railroads across Shantung. Four years ago a well known writer declared that China had lost the province of Shantung; but nothing has yet occurred to warrant this assertion. Germany governs the islands and waters of the bay and an area averaging eleven miles in width around it, which she holds on a lease for ninety-nine years. The port is free and Chinese commodities may be sent from it to any part of the world without paying export duties. But on the border of the leased territory are Chinese custom houses, where all the customs regulations of the Empire are enforced. Germany controls no territery outside the zone around the bay, but the Germans have the right to protect their railroads against aggression; and their mining concessions provide that in opening the mines German subjects shall have preference, though Chinese capitalists may cooperate to any extent they desire.

By dredging and other improvements the Germans are doing much to improve the harbor, and when the work is cometed, about two years hence, it is expected that the port of Tsinghau will be available for the largest ships. The village has been turned into a fine modern town with electricity, a street railroad, a telephone service and other urban conveniences. Its trade at present, except upon German Government account, is small, but it is hoped that the railroad will draw to Tsinghau much of the export of Shantung that has heretofore been sent to Chifu, Tientsin or Shanghai for shipment. A curious clause in the treaty provides that Germany may at any time restore the bay to China, that Government paying for all the improvements and agreeing to lease another port on the Shantung coast to Germany.

It was the initial work on the railroad that supplied the pretext for the Boxer uprising, but the Chinese interposed no obstacle upon the resumption of work after peace was restored; and the voluntary opening by China of these interior towns to the trade of all nations seems to indicate that the Chinese Government does not anticipate any usurpation by Germany of power in Shantung not granted to that nation in their treaty.

Street Cleaners and Sunday Worship. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time ago delegates from the Cathelic Holy Name Societies of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the other in that many of the employees in his department who are Catholics were unable to attend divine serv are Catholics were unable to attend divine services on Sunday, as they were obliged to work while these were being held. Dr. Woodbury assured them that the matter would receive his earliest consideration. The result was that other arrange-ments were made in the department, and the men working in it can now attend church.

While not in the least trying to take away from the credit due to the Commissioner or leasening in the smallest degree the spirit of appreciation that his prompt action received in the Holy Name So-cieties throughout Greater New York, I desire to call attention to a discussion that took place at the last meeting of the Holy Name Society of St. Anthony's parish, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, during which it was made known that in this section there are employees in the Street Cleaning Department unable to attend church on Sunday, as they have to work during the hours of service. I he what I may call a mistake will be rectified Recording Secretary, Holy Name Society, Anthony's. JOSEPH BYRNE.

BROOKLYN, May 19.

The Democratic Presidential Candidate. Who will be the Democratic Presidential nominee?
Is the question that now agitates the soul
Of the part who, on the making
Of a slate, is cogneting
In the interest of the Democratic whole.

There is Gorman, bland of manner, deep of pose, bold in deed:
The leader of a recusant cabal.
But his boom has gone to pieces—
He made one too many speeches
On the subject of the Panama Canal.

Now Hearst has in his bounet the Presidential bee.
And he sets a most exhibitanting pace;
But the color of his "Journal"
In decollete diurnal,
Lends a "Yellow Pgril" feature to the race.

Bryan's usefulness is over, his friends are forced to Say.
And the issue that he represents is dead;
Underneath the golden daisies
Let us bury him, and raise his
Cross of Gold—in retribution—at his head.

Now the Judge is wise and wary, large of thought and grave of micn. He presents the endicas stience of the Sphynn. What he's said and done is history. ut the everlasting mystery t worries all his friends is—what he thinks.

Then there's Harrisoff, and Olney, Gray, McCletian Williams, Folk; Men of Presidential timber all and each; But looking them all over, Many think that good old Grover Is the great and only pebble on the beach.

THE CHARGE UP THE HILL.

Comments, Humorous but Not Ill-Natured, on Col. Recevelt's Account of His Battle TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did you not make a mistake in crediting the "Rough Riders" by Theodore Roosevelt with the

various excerpts found in your editorial of to-day? From the utter absence of the first personal pronoun, I am certain that the credit should have been given to Casar's "Commen-A REPUBLICAN.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The extracts from the "Rough Riders" in to-day's SUN are a sufficient rebuke to the doubting Thomas of Pittsburg. Those three jumps over the wire fence are immortal and sym-

bolical. Perhaps the reason for our smoky friend's doubt is contained in the following: "We doubt is contained in the following: We didn't hear you, we didn't see you go, Colone!" See him go! I should think not. Shall the failure to see be put against the prodigious memory which recalls dialogues, jokes, expletives, smiles and the number of times Little Texas was scraped by bullets in that

But why was Little Texas turned loose? NEW YORK, May 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The account given by Col. Roosevelt of his part of the battle of San Juan and published in today's Sun reminds me of the description of the battle of Waterloo by Private John Mc-'Is John McNamara in the ranks?'

" "I am, sorr.

"Then let the battle proceed,' said the Duke After reading Gen. Grant's modest account

of his battles in his "Memoirs," in which he scarcely mentions himself, how queer it seems to find the continual pronoun! NEW YORK, May 20.

Russia, Germany and the Jews. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of May 19 Mr. Moncure D. Conway takes me to task for asserting that Russia is violat-ing her treaty with Germany in discriminating against German Jewish commercial travellers. The gentleman adds that if such were the case we should hear of it from Berlin rather than from Schenectady.

That is just what did happen. We did hear of it from Berlin, but through Schenectady If the gentleman will consult the London Weekly Times of April 29, 1904, he will find a telegraphed report of a debate in the German Reichstag of the week previous, wherein Herr Kämpf drew attention to Russia's violation of the existing "Russo-German treaty of commerce" in this regard. He spoke of the "systematic way in which the provisions of the Russo-German treaty of commerce were infringed by the hardships the Russian authorities inflicted upon German commer provides that German travellers are to be reated as favorably as other foreigners. Nothing is said about exceptions to the prejudice of adherents of the Jewish faith.

I quote the foregoing verbatim. Yet Mr. Conway says that "the special enactments relating to Jews entering Russia are not abrogated by any treaty with any country." Again, I quote verbatim. If the case were as Mr. Conway believes, why is it that no reservation clause as to Jews appears in the so-German treaty of commerce?

It is true, as Mr. Conway says, that "Russia has no treaty with Germany which exempts Germans entering Russia from conformity with its laws relating to aliens" (quoting verbatim again), but that is not the point. man Jews are not aliens under the Russo-German treaty of commerce. They are German citizens, just as much as are the German Lutherans or the German Catholics or the German anything else; just as much as American Jews or Americans of any religious denomination or of no denomination at all are American citizens.

Both German Jews and American Jews freedom as Germans or Americans of any other religious or non-religious stripe. The fact remains that Russia defies both her German and American obligations as to the Jewish citizens of both countries. The rest of Mr. Conway's letter, though interesting, has no bearing on the point at WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, May 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial n "Why Men Don't Go to Church" hit the mark. In 1882, at a great missionary conference held in Calcutta, Baboo Keshub Chander Sen, the distin-guished leader of the Brahmo Samaj, an educaonalist and a singularly cloquent man in the English tongue, addressed the audience something in this way:

"As a representative of the natives of India, I

want to acknowledge our indebtedness to the great missionary body for your efforts in behalf of education since the day William Carey landed on these shores. You took the lead in the higher branches of education long before the Government opened its universities. You have taught us higher mathematics, new systems of philosophy. You have opened out the avenues of Western history hitherto unknown to the East. You have taught us modern science. You have explained modern you have departed from the principles established y your own great Master. You have yet to learn that religion approaches a man through the heart and not through the head."

If people are not attracted to church it is because the churches have lost their preaching power. A Western Bishop told me that he usually found a man who had been a book agent or a commercial pulpit orator. NEW YORK, May 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One reason why men don't go to church is because there is too much millinery and too little manliness in the present methods of conducting church services. The "vested" choirs and more elaborate forms of ritual that have been introduced into most of the Protestant churches in America during the past ten or afteen years may have increased the beauty of the services from an esthetic point of view, but it is a question if they have added to their vigor and heartiness of spirit. Nowadays the people who attend church have everything done for them. There is nothing left

for them to do themselves. The choir sings for them, the minister prays and preaches for them, and all the people are required to do is to stand up or att down, as the case may be, and listen-if Men want fewer "frills and frocks" in church-

That sort of thing may do for women and children but not for men.

There is one rule for all churches if they wish to get the men. It is to give them something to do when they get to church—some part of the church worship and some part of the church work.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The First Printing Office in America From the Mexican Herald.

There is among compositors and other employees of printing offices in the city of Mexico a project

to place a big marble plate at the corner of Moned and Cerrada de Santa Teresa streets (opposite the post office), with an inscription in gold letters reading that it was in this house where the first

printing office in America was established.

A commission will soon request the City Council to give this ceremony an official character. Delegations of compositors are now inviting all mem bers of the fraternity to contribute for the expense to be incurred. If money enough is raised, in addition to the plate a marble or bronze bust of Gut enberg will be placed at the corner.

The Source of Affection. From an article by Pouliney Bigelow in the National Magazine. The reason we love Roosevelt is because he is

The Annual Proceeding. Knicker--Pretty busy at your house? Bocker--Yes, my wife is preparing to go away to get tired for the summer.

The holiday season is noted in Scribner's Maga-sine for June by a long, finely illustrated article on trout fishing in the Nepisiguit. The St. Louis

celebration is commemorated by some interesting newly discovered records of Lewis and-Clark, and by a noble portrait of William Clark. There are four short stories by popular authors, and five poems, while the certain by Capt. Mahan, Judge Grant and Mr. N. Lierd are continued.